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FACTS ON FILE
WORLD NEWS DIGEST WITH INDEX

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## Week in Headlines

**United States**

*Stevenson blamed Eisenhower Admin. for McCarthyism; President indorsed critic of McCarthy; McCarthy dropped suit vs. Benton.*

*House voted to cut excise taxes, committee approved sweeping tax revision; House adopted President's health program.*

*Dep. Defense Secy. Kyes resigned, replaced by Navy Secy. Anderson.*

*Puerto Rico rounded up Communist & Nationalist leaders.*

*Cuban rebel arsenal seized.*

*Died: ex-film "czar" Will Hays.*

**International**

*France turned Indo-China problem over to forthcoming Geneva Conf.; U.S. named O'Daniel to head military aid in Indo-China.*

*U.S.-Japanese mutual defense pact signed.*

*Naguib restored as Egyptian Premier as well as President.*

# WORLD AFFAIRS

**INDO-CHINA**

## French Back Geneva Parley

### U.S. Intervention Opposed

The French Natl. Assembly in Paris Mar. 9 ended a debate on Indo-China policy by agreeing to try to negotiate an Indo-Chinese peace settlement at the forthcoming Geneva conference on Far Eastern problems.

In a series of item-by-item votes preceding final acceptance of this decision, the Assembly rejected a proposed cease-fire, as recommended by Indian Prime Min. Jawaharlal Nehru, prior to the Geneva meeting.[1]

(Communist China & North Korea Mar. 3 announced acceptance of invitations to the Geneva Conf. Canada also accepted Mar. 3. But South Africa was revealed Mar. 9 to have rejected an invitation.[2] Nationalist China's Assembly voted in Taipeh, Formosa Mar. 6 to send the UN a message protesting the Geneva parley and warning that its decisions would not bind the Chinese people.)[3]

#### No Commitments to U.S.

Premier Joseph Laniel & Forgn. Min. Georges Bidault denied during the French Assembly debate, which opened Mar. 5, that France had made political commitments to the U.S. in return for military aid. They specifically denied that France had agreed not to negotiate with Viet Minh leader Ho Chi Minh, Communist China or Russia without U.S. permission or participation.

Laniel indicated Mar. 5 that he intended to press the U.S. to give "appreciable concrete advantages" to Red China—presumably diplomatic recognition & U.S. approval of increased trade—if the Chinese Reds ended aid to Ho Chi Minh.[4]

### American Role Minimized

Pres. Eisenhower promised at his press conference Mar. 10 that he would not involve the U.S. in war—either in Indo-China or elsewhere—unless Congress declared war.[5]

U.S. Defense Secy. Charles E. Wilson had told newsmen Mar. 9 that he could not answer a question as to whether U.S. personnel would "participate in combat" in Indo-China. An answer of "no" would help the enemy whereas a "yes" would get him (Wilson) into "a hell of a lot of trouble" in the U.S., Wilson declared.[6]

Sen. John C. Stennis (D., Miss.) demanded again Mar. 9 that U.S. Air Force technicians be withdrawn from Indo-China, where they were servicing American-made planes used by France against the Viet Minh. "For the good they [the technicians] do, the risk is too great," Stennis declared. "We are taking steps that lead our men directly into combat. Soon we may have to fight or run."[7]

#### U.S. Increases Aid

U.S. Forgn Operations Admin. Harold E. Stassen revealed Mar. 5 that $250-$350 million worth of American-made guns, tanks, planes, ammunition & other war supplies & equipment, most of it originally intended for Korea, were being sent to Indo-China. This was aside from $785 million worth of military aid & $25 million in technical assistance & relief already allotted to the area for the fiscal year ending June 30. It raised U.S. aid to Indo-China to $1.16 billion this fiscal year.[8]

It was disclosed in Washington Mar. 8 that the U.S. had asked France officially to approve Lt. Gen. John W. (Iron Mike) O'Daniel's appointment as chief of the U.S. Military Advisory Group in Indo-China. No mention was made of proposals that the U.S. train native troops in Indo-China.[9]

(French officials in Paris Mar. 6 denied that their Govt. had contracted for retired U.S. Gen. Claire L. Chennault's Civil Air Transport Co. to provide 24 American civilian pilots to fly U.S.-made transport planes in Indo-China. The CAT had announced the contract in Hong Kong Mar. 5.)[10]

★ ★ ★

### French Truce Terms

**Premier Joseph Laniel told the French Assembly Mar. 5 that his Govt. would accept a cease-fire in Indo-China prior to the Geneva Conf. if the Communist-led Viet Minh rebels: (a) Evacuated Laos & Cambodia, (b) quit the Tonkin delta and retired behind a "no man's land" along its border, (c) withdrew to specified areas in Central Viet Nam, (d) withdrew or laid down arms in Southern Viet Nam (e) accepted controls insuring that they received no reinforcements during the truce.[1]**

★ ★ ★

### War Developments

Viet Minh commandos launched a series of raids on French posts near Haiphong & Hanoi Mar. 3-8. A Mar. 6-7 attack crippled Haiphong's Catbi Airbase, where 44 USAF technicians were employed on American-made planes, but no U.S. personnel were involved. (The Reds claimed to have destroyed 50 planes at Catbi.)

The French command immediately ordered reinforcement of defenses at Catbi & at nearby Doson, where 105 USAF technicians were at work, to prevent an incident involving American servicemen.[7]

Rebels damaged or destroyed at least 10 Dakota transports Mar. 3 in a raid on Gialam civil airport across the Red River from Hanoi.

The French High Command announced Mar. 6 that French Union forces had advanced 41 miles from their Tuyhoa beachhead on Viet Nam's China Sea coast and had taken the Viet Namese coastal town of Songcau.[11]

The French said Mar. 6 that a record 2,257 rebels had been killed & 2,756 captured in Tonkin (Red River) delta operations in January.[12]

(Tillman Durdin reported in the *N.Y. Times* Mar. 10 that Cambodian King Norodom Sihanouk had won over virtually all non-Communist dissidents in his country. More than 6,000 members of Issarak [Freedom] bands surrendered in recent months, leaving only a few hundred followers of Son Ngok Than still opposing the Govt. The estimated 8,000 Communist rebels in Cambodia were said to be mainly Viet Namese.)[13]

1—see p. 65B-C1 2—see 65D-E3 3—see 58E-F1 4—see 65E1 5—see 42B3, 50C-D3 6—see 42D3 7—see 51E2 8—see 59D1 9—see 59B1 10—see Vol. XIII, p. 151H 11—see 59A1 12—see 35A-B1 13—see XIII, 428A2

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## U.S., Japan Sign Arms Pact

Rearmament of Japan against "direct & indirect" aggression was blue-printed in a mutual defense assistance pact signed by the U.S. & Japan Mar. 8 in Tokyo.

The U.S. promised military & economic aid in return for Japan's pledge to rebuild its armed forces under American guidance and to make "full contribution" to the strength of the anti-Communist world.[1]

The agreement, reached after 8 months of negotiation, did not specify how much aid Japan was to receive, but the U.S. was expected to give at least $100 million in finished weapons, offshore procurement buying, food & industrial subsidies to munitions makers before June 30 (end of the current fiscal year).

### Guarantees Enumerated

Major provisions of the pact, signed as 7 separate documents:

(1) The basic mutual defense agreement—The U.S. undertook to supply "equipment, materials & services or other assistance" required by growing Japanese rearmament, including tanks, guns, ordnance & training planes; Japan guaranteed that these goods would not be sold to other parties and would be protected by an anti-espionage law; Japan also promised to take "all reasonable measures" toward assuming its own military burden and to accept the guidance of an American military advisory mission whose starting strength of 700 was to be halved by April 1955.[2]

(2) Japan was to buy up to $50 million worth of U.S. surplus wheat & barley at world prices. The U.S. was to spend $40 million of this for offshore procurement in Japan, $10 million for rehabilitation of Japanese industry connected with the rearmament program.

(3) Private U.S. investments in Japanese industry were guaranteed against expropriation or non-convertibility of currency.[3]

The pact was to become effective on ratification by the Japanese Diet and to remain in force until a year after notification of abrogation by either party. (U.S. Congressional action was not necessary since the agreement was signed under existing enabling legislation.)

### Opposition Arguments Rejected

Chief opposition was expected from the Socialists, who maintained that the pact committed Japan to a dangerous national economy based on military production, & advocates of a policy of unarmed "neutralism," who felt an alliance with the U.S. meant new wars for Japan.

These arguments were foreseen by both signators at the pact-signing ceremony. U.S. Amb. John M. Allison pointed out that the pact required no action to which the Japanese Govt. did not "of itself" agree, said it made withdrawal of U.S. forces from Japan "one step nearer."

Japanese Forgn. Min. Katsuo Okazaki stressed that the U.S. was interested in "sound development of Japanese economy" as "an essential element" in building up the nation's defensive capacities.

### Cabinet Acts to Back Pact

The Japanese Cabinet, acting to implement the agreement, Mar. 9 approved a draft "self-defense forces bill" for submission to the Diet. The law, to become effective after ratification of the pact, would: (a) transform Japan's Natl. Security troops into an army, navy & air force under the supreme command of the Premier & Diet; (b) pledge these forces to safeguard Japan "against both direct & indirect aggression, protecting its independence & peace and preserving the national security."[4]

### ROK, Reds Score Agreement

South Korea warned Mar. 7 that Japan, after being rearmed, might "swing about & join the Communists," urged the U.S. to support a "matching Korean force" as a "restraining influence" on Japan & a "dependable bastion against communism."[5]

Moscow Radio said Mar. 8 that the pact would "embolden the preparations of the ruling clique of Japan for aggressive action in the Far East jointly with the U.S.A." Red China called the agreement an American attempt to revive Japanese militarism.

## Molotov Reports on Berlin

In his first public report on the recent Big 4 Berlin conference, Soviet Forgn. Min. Vyacheslav M. Molotov said in Moscow Mar. 5:

- Prime achievement of the Berlin talks was restoration of direct contact among the Big 4 Forgn. Ministers. The parley clarified "a series of international questions" but final judgment of its results depended on the Geneva conference next month.
- Success of the Geneva meeting depended principally on French & American recognition of the need for an Indo-China solution based on "principles of freedom & national independence of peoples."
- The U.S. "policy of strength," "openly directed against" Russia, had failed in Germany, Korea & Indo-China, had produced no "positive" political, economic or military results anywhere.
- European nations must "refuse to create military groupings" against each other because they would lead to a 3d world war.[6]

### Soviet Strength Stressed

Russia's continuing military power was emphasized Mar. 11 by 2 Soviet leaders in speeches preliminary to the Mar. 14 Supreme Soviet election.

Defense Min. Marshal Nikolai A. Bulganin told Muscovites that Russia's armed forces, equipped with every technique of modern warfare, were "ceaselessly ready to deal a crushing blow" to "any kind of enemy possessing any kind of arms."

Marshal Klementy E. Voroshilov, Supreme Soviet chairman, said in Leningrad: Soviet scientists had mastered atomic secrets & put them at the nation's disposal; Russia's air force kept up with rapid technical developments, had "fully up-to-date" jet planes.[7]

## U.S. Sues Reds Over Plane

The U.S. sued Russia & Hungary in the Intl. Court of Justice in the Hague Mar. 3 for damages caused by Red seizure of a U.S. C-47 forced down in Hungary in 1951. The Communists kept the $96,436.40 plane & its $2,342.89 worth of contents. They also forced the U.S. to pay a $123,605.15 "fine" before releasing the 4-man crew.[8]

(The Soviet mission in Tokyo charged Mar. 4 that 2 "American spies" named Albert Parman & Edward Martin had offered Soviet Capt. Philip Kulikov $50,000 & asylum in California to renounce the Reds.[9]

(A $116,850 Soviet-owned estate in Upper Brookville, N.Y. was auctioned off for $544.88 in village tax arrears Mar. 9 by Arthur H. Dean, ex-U.S. negotiator in Korea & mayor of Upper Brookville. The Russians, however, had 2 years to pay back taxes & interest and redeem their estate. They had claimed tax exemption on diplomatic grounds.)

## Basis Set for Saar Talks

West Germany & France Mar. 9 accepted the principle of a "Europeanized" Saar as the basis for new negotiations on the territory. The agreement was reached in Paris by German Chancellor Konrad Adenauer & French Forgn. Min. Georges Bidault.

Proposed by the Council of Europe, the formula provided that:

- Pending formation of a European political community that would include an independent Saar, the area would have the political status of a "European territory."
- The Saar would have its own Govt., but defense & foreign relations would be handled by a "European commissioner" responsible to the 15-nation Council of Europe.
- The Saar would retain its economic ties to France and remain in the French tariff & currency area.[10]

## German Barriers Retained

Western proposals for easing trade & travel barriers between the East & West zones of Germany were rejected Mar. 6 by Vladimir S. Semyenov, Soviet High Comm. for Germany. He held to the stand taken by Russia at the Berlin Forgn. Ministers conference that a committee of East & West Germans should handle the matter without interference by occupying powers.[11]

1—see Vol. XIII, pp. 392B1, 368G1 2—see XIII, 412B2 3—see p. 66A1 4—see 38F3 5—see 34E3 6—see 65E3, 50B1 7—see 52C2 8—see XIII, 81J 9—see 44C-D3 10—see XIII, 391A2 11—see 50B2

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1,000 East Germans, a single-day record for 1954, asked West Berlin for political asylum Mar. 8.[1]

(The position of East German Dep. Premier Walter Ulbricht as "boss" of the East zone Communist Party was strengthened Mar. 7 when the CP abolished the party chairmanship, held jointly by Pres. Wilhelm Pieck & Premier Otto Grotewohl.[2]

### *Nehru for Ending U.S. Aid*

Indian Prime Min. Jawaharlal Nehru hinted Mar. 6 he would try to end the need for U. S. economic aid. He told the Indian Fed. of Chambers of Commerce & Industry to "tighten your belts," said his Govt. intended to raise "enormous funds" within India so that the country would "not need to go about on crutches supplied by others."[3]

### *United Nations*

**Henry Cabot Lodge Jr.,** U.S. Amb. to the UN, denied in Chicago Mar. 5 that the UN was "a nest of Communist spies." He said "there is nothing to spy on" in the UN. He told a U. S. Senate Forgn. Relations subcommittee Mar. 3 that UN representatives were not advocating treaties to change U. S. internal law. . . . **Economic & Social Council's** Review Com. on Non-Governmental Orgs. was reported Mar. 3 to have recommended dropping the Women's Intl. Democratic Fed. (semi-official group with claimed membership of 80 million in Soviet-bloc countries) from the ESC's consultative list. . . . **UN Economic Comm. for Europe** opened its 9th session in Geneva Mar. 9. Dr. Gunnar Myrdal, ECE executive secy., reported that all European governments "& also responsible" U.S. officials favored expansion of East-West trade.[4]

**Dr. Hernan Santa Cruz,** chairman of a special UN commission investigating South African racial strife, disclosed Mar. 3 that his group had sent its 5th request (dated Feb. 25) to South African Prime Min. Daniel F. Malan for cooperation & authority to investigate on the spot.[5] . . . **UN Children's Fund** exec. board Mar. 9 approved a $4,139,500 program of child welfare activities in 41 countries.[6] . . . **Jewish Labor Com.** charged Mar. 9 that Peter Pfeiffer was an ex-Nazi and urged UN Secy. Gen. Dag Hammarskjöld to refuse to accredit him as new West German observer at the UN. . . . **Denmark** Mar. 3 became the 20th nation to sign a UN pact for the eradication of slavery.

### *Korean Developments*

**Maj. Gen. William F. Dean,** highest ranking prisoner of the Korean war, testified before a Marine court of inquiry in Washington Mar. 8 that he lacked "the intelligence or strength" to refuse to give information to his Communist captors. The court, considering the case of Col. Frank H. Schwable, who had signed a false "germ warfare" confession while a PW, heard Dean admit that he had yielded to Red demands by writing 2 letters to his commander, the late Gen. Walton H. Walker, urging that Allied forces bomb only military targets. Dean said he would take poison rather than be captured again.[7]

**Cpl. Claude J. Batchelor,** 23, 2d ex-PW to renounce communism and return to the UN side, was arrested by Army authorities at Ft. Sam Houston, Tex. Mar. 5 on charges of collaborating with the enemy.[8] . . . **South Korean Army** Chief of Staff Gen. Chung Il Kwon disclosed Mar. 5 that the ROK Army planned to discharge 7,000 men in April. Other sources said the armed forces, currently numbering about 700,000 men, planned to release 100,000 this year and put them in a reserve corps.[9] . . . **6 U.S. Marines** were killed & 25 injured Mar. 4 by the explosion of a mortar shell during training at a mine warfare school in Korea.[10] . . . **U.S. 5th AF** confirmed Mar. 7 that 4 Mustang fighter planes piloted by South Koreans, including Brig. Gen. Kim Young, ROK First Training Wing commander, disappeared in a training flight over the mountainous east coast Mar. 4.

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**Austria** Mar. 9 offered the Austrian Jewish community an advance payment of 30 million schillings ($1,153,846) pending final settlement of restitution claims.[11] . . . **French** Forgn. Min. Edgar Faure said Mar. 8 that France would try to expand its trade with Communist countries.[12] . . . **Soviet** Amb. Georgi N. Zarubin & U.S. Actg. State Secy. Walter Bedell Smith met briefly in Washington Mar. 10 to discuss procedural matters relating to a possible high-level conference on the Eisenhower atomic resources pool plan.[13] . . . **2d Lt. Wm. Donald Adkins,** 23, of Indianapolis, who sought political asylum in the Soviet zone of Austria Jan. 12, was discharged from the U.S. Army as a deserter Mar. 5 after he refused to return.

1—see p. 3B1 2—see 30E3; Vol. XIII, p. 419D3 3—see 66F1 4—see 66D2 5—see XIII, 412B1 6—see XIII, 239E1 7—see 59C2-C3 8—see 1E3 9—see 66D1 10—see 27A-B1 11—see XIII, 427C2 12—see 66D2 13—see 53G3 14—see 66A3, 29F1; XIII, 412C2 15—see 66D2 16—see 20F1; XIII, 272G1 17—see 20G2 18—see 72F2

## NATIONAL AFFAIRS

### THE PRESIDENT

### *Continues European Aid*

Pres. Eisenhower told Congress Mar. 5 he had continued U.S. aid to 5 European countries which recently shipped more than $6 million worth of strategic goods to Red nations.

In a periodic report on East-West trade to the Senate & House Appropriations, Armed Services & Forgn. Relations Coms., Mr. Eisenhower named Britain, France, Italy, Norway & Denmark as having violated the embargo provisions of the Mutual Defense Assistance Control (Battle) Act. But, he said, cessation of economic or military aid to these nations "would clearly be detrimental" to U.S. security.[14]

#### Shipments Listed

The President inclosed a detailed listing of the shipments of each nation by Forgn. Operations Dir. Harold E. Stassen. This included:

***Britain***— sent $893,643 worth of locomotive equipment, strip mill parts, copper wire, compressors & miscellaneous equipment, for the most part to Poland ($50,000 worth to Hungary, $4,000 worth to Czechoslovakia); $10,199 worth of mineral oil to Poland, bearings to Poland, Czechoslovakia & Russia.[15]

***Denmark***—delivered to Russia the 2d of 2 tankers under a 1948 contract; value: $2,181,647.

***France***— sent Poland $76,972 worth of ball bearings, $57,095 worth of machinery, $1,494 worth of spare machine parts.

***Italy***— shipped $702,030 worth of ball & roller bearings to Czechoslovakia, $172,000 worth to Hungary, $143,000 worth to Poland; $80,471 worth of mill parts to Poland.

***Norway***—sent $1,770,000 worth of aluminum ingots to Russia under a barter agreement.

Stassen said most of these shipments resulted from commitments made before the effective date of the Battle Act embargo, noted that none of the 5 nations had permitted shipment of "any arms, ammunition, implements of war or atomic energy materials to the Soviet bloc." He also listed a Turkish sale of 500 tons of copper worth $450,000 to Czechoslovakia but said the Turkish Govt. had taken steps to prevent a repetition of such shipments.

### *Reports $7 Billion Arms Aid*

The U.S. gave its Allies $7.7 billion worth of military aid from Oct. 1949, when the Mutual Security program began, through 1953, the President reported to Congress Mar. 8.[16]

$3.8 billion was supplied in 1953, a 60% increase over 1952. Almost $6 billion went to West European nations, which spent more than $35 billion of their own funds in the 4 years ($11.5 billion last year) to build up the North Atlantic Org. NATO's active divisions by the end of 1953 were more than triple the 14 combat groups available in Jan. 1951, its plane strength had increased more than 2½ times (present total: about 4,500) and its air fields had grown from 15 to more than 120.[17]

U.S. shipments in the 4-year period included: 99,444 electronics & signal equipment items; 30,792 tanks & combat vehicles; 176,343 motor transport vehicles; 30,037 artillery pieces; 35,372 rounds of artillery ammunition; 601 naval vessels; 5,340 aircraft. Under the Offshore Procurement Program, the U.S. ordered $2.8 billion worth of military items from its Allies in 1952 & '53.

Highest priority in 1953 was given to Indo-China, Pres. Eisenhower said, with shipments increasing by 50% over those of 1952.[18]

Military aid to Greece, Turkey & Iran in the 4-yr. period was $761

million; to the Far East, $1.179 billion. Economic aid was ended in 1953 to Austria, Belgium, Denmark, Iceland, Ireland, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Norway, Portugal & Sweden.

(The Forgn. Operations Admin. told Congress Mar. 8 that the U.S.' European allies showed "encouraging . . . self-reliance." But their failure to ratify EDC was a "matter of serious concern," the agency said in a report for the 6 months ended Dec. 31.

(Actg. State Secy. Walter Bedell Smith told a group of Congressmen Mar. 6 that the U.S. was considering only "token" arms aid to Arab countries, to be granted only if the Arab states guaranteed they would not use the arms against Israel. The 6 Senators & 29 Representatives had expressed "grave concern" Feb. 7 over proposals to grant U.S. arms to Arab states.

(Israeli Prime Min. Moshe Sharett warned the U.S. Mar. 8 that arming the Arab states would not contribute to Middle Eastern defense, said U.S. arms would "always be turned inward—inside each country & inside the region, both against Israel & to further the lust for expansion & domination of one Arab country against another.")

### Personnel

Deputy Defense Secy. Roger M. Kyes' resignation, effective May 1, was announced by the White House Mar. 6. The President Mar. 9 nominated Navy Secy. Robert B. Anderson, 43, to succeed him. Kyes said he had planned to resign long before the dispute between Sen. Joseph R. McCarthy (R., Wis.) & Army Secy. Robert T. Stevens. Stevens meantime denied that he had threatened or planned to quit as a result of the dispute. Stevens' $10,000-a-yr. special assistant, John F. Kane, resigned Mar. 5 with a charge that Stevens' superiors were not giving him "full fighting support in [his] gallant battle . . . for the Army."[1]

Pres. Eisenhower Mar. 4 nominated J. Ernest Wilkins, 60, Chicago Republican lawyer, to be Asst. Labor Secy. Believed to be the first Negro ever appointed to a subcabinet post, he was named to succeed Spencer Miller, who resigned at Labor Secy. James P. Mitchell's request.

Charles Douglas Jackson resigned as Pres. Eisenhower's special assistant on "cold war" planning Mar. 3.

### Other Presidential Actions

Pres. Eisenhower Mar. 4 rejected Tariff Comm. proposals to reduce wool imports by raising duties. He said enactment of his subsidy plan for domestic producers would eliminate the need for curbing wool imports.[2] . . . The President Mar. 6 signed a bill liberalizing pensions for members & employes of Congress.[3] He also signed a $27,917,616 supplemental appropriation. (Largest item: $15 million for unemployment compensation to Korean war veterans.) . . . Gen. Eisenhower entertained Prince Bernhard of the Netherlands at a White House luncheon Mar. 6. The prince had arrived in the U.S. Mar. 5 to tour AF bases.

## POLITICS

### 'Ike' Blamed for McCarthy

Adlai E. Stevenson blamed Pres. Eisenhower Mar. 6 for Sen. Joseph R. McCarthy's growing power.

Stevenson made this accusation in a nationwide radio-TV address in Miami Beach at the close of a 2-day, 12-state Southeastern Democratic Conference. He said "the demagogues [have] triumphed so often . . . because a group of political plungers has persuaded the President that McCarthyism is the best Republican formula for political success."

(Democratic Natl. Chrmn. Stephen A. Mitchell had said Mar. 3: "It is now time to make Pres. Eisenhower our target and charge him with full responsibility for the actions of all Republicans." Mitchell said Mar. 7 that the Republicans "would like to keep Eisenhower with the angels & McCarthy in the muck," but he promised that the Democrats would show that the President was "responsible for what happens in his Admin.")

#### Networks Bar McCarthy Reply

McCarthy & the Republican Natl. Com. immediately demanded free air time to answer Stevenson's charges. They noted that the half-hour Stevenson speech (10:30 to 11 p.m.) had been carried free by CBS' television network & NBC's radio net.

The 2 networks rejected McCarthy's demand Mar. 8 but promised free time (10:30-11 p.m. Mar. 13) to the GOP Natl. Com. The committee announced simultaneously that Vice Pres. Nixon would make the Republican reply.

McCarthy warned that if the nets did not give him free time, they would "learn what the law is."*

But Pres. Eisenhower told reporters Mar. 10 that he thought the networks had been fair in assigning the time for the reply to the Natl. Com. instead of to McCarthy. He said he had been present at the meeting at which Nixon was picked to make the reply and that he concurred in the choice.

GOP Natl. Chrmn. Leonard W. Hall said Mar. 8 that Stevenson's charges demanded "immediate & official reply by the Republican Party" and that it was "not a matter for personal rebuttal by any individual." (Hall, who Feb. 7 had called McCarthy an "asset" to the party, said Mar. 2 that he could not "go along" with McCarthy when he attacked "persons who are fighting communism just as conscientiously as he is." Hall Feb. 20 had seconded Pres. Eisenhower in his dislike for "blanket attacks on Democrats," but at the same time he insisted that "the leadership of the Democrat Party during the last 20 years has been captured by advocates & admirers of leftwing doctrine. . . .")

It was widely reported that a major reason for the Republican leadership's insistence that McCarthy should not make the GOP reply was the experience of last November when McCarthy, receiving free air time to answer ex-Pres. Truman's denunciation of McCarthyism, used the opportunity to criticize the Eisenhower Admin.[4]

Wide World

**Adlai E. Stevenson (left) accused Eisenhower Admin. of using McCarthyism. Vice Pres. Richard M. Nixon (right) was chosen by GOP to reply.**

### Stevenson Flays GOP

Stevenson charged in his Mar. 6 speech that the Republican Party was "hopelessly, dismally, fatally torn & rent . . . divided against itself, half McCarthy & half Eisenhower."

"When demagoguery & deceit become a national political movement, we Americans are in trouble," Stevenson declared. "Our State Dept. has been abused & demoralized. The American voice abroad has been enfeebled. Our educational system has been attacked, our press threatened, our servants of God impugned, a former President maligned, the executive departments invaded, our foreign policy confused, the President himself patronized, and now the integrity, loyalty & morale of the . . . Army . . . assailed."[1]

Stevenson denounced the "unscrupulous, un-American numbers racket" volved in the "deception about the 1,456—or the 2,200, or the 2,427—employes allegedly removed from Govt. jobs as security risks." Although N.Y. Gov. Thomas E. Dewey, Postmaster Gen. Arthur E. Summerfield, Presidential counsel Bernard M. Shanley "& countless other Republican leaders" declared that "most of these were 'subversives,' 'spies & traitors,'" Stevenson said, "the only thing we know for sure is the Govt.'s reluctant admission that out of more than 2 million federal employes only one alleged active Communist has been found."[5]

#### Defense's 'New Look' Scored

Stevenson also assailed the Eisenhower Admin.'s "'new look' in national defense & foreign policy." Produced "without the benefit of bipar-

*The Communications Act of 1934 as amended says in part: "If a [broadcast] licensee shall permit any person who is a legally qualified candidate for any public office to use a broadcasting station, he shall afford equal opportunity to all other such candidates for that office in the use of such broadcasting stations. . . . No obligation is hereby imposed on any licensee to allow the use of its station by any such candidate. The charges [for such broadcasts] shall not exceed the charges for comparable use of such stations for other purposes." (No provision specifically requires granting of free time.) 1—see pp. 60G3-61F3 2—see 12D2 3—see 38E2 4—see Vol. XIII, p. 393F3 5—see 69F1

tisanship," he said, "it has been presented to us as a program of more for our money, 'a bigger bang for a buck,' national security in the large economy size."

He quoted Dulles as saying the "new look" (a) "rejected the 'traditional' policy of 'meeting aggression by direct & local opposition'"; (b) depended "'primarily upon a great capacity to retaliate instantly, by means & at places of our choosing'"; (c) considered that "some 'setbacks to the cause of freedom,' some 'Communist successes' [would be] 'normal.'"[1]

Stevenson interpreted this to mean "that if the Communists try another Korea we will retaliate by dropping atom bombs in Moscow or Peiping or wherever we choose—or else we will concede the loss of another Korea—and presumably other countries after that—as 'normal.'" This policy, he suggested, really narrowed "our choice as to the means & the places of retaliation," left the U.S. "the grim choice of inaction or a thermonuclear holocaust" and invited "Moscow & Peiping to nibble us to death."

If the U.S. decided to "turn brush fires & local hostilities into major conflicts," Stevenson asked, "will our allies go along?" "And if air-atomic power is our policy," he demanded, why did the GOP cut the Air Force?

### Defense Policy Backed

Defense Secy. Charles E. Wilson, replying to Stevenson's attack on the military "new look," told reporters Mar. 9 that the Administration's defense policy was not based on any one weapon. He said there was no hard & fast policy on what measures the U.S. might take to retaliate against an aggressor.

Adm. Arthur W. Radford, Joint Chiefs of Staff chairman, said in New York Mar. 9 that the "new look" was flexible, embracing far more than "massive atomic retaliation." It encompassed all types of weapons & all military services and was not limited to one type of war, he said. "We are not relying solely upon air power," he declared. "We shall continue to have over a million men in our Army [&] a Navy . . . 2d to none."

### Flanders Vs. McCarthy

Sen. Ralph E. Flanders (R., Wis.) charged in a Senate address Mar. 9 that McCarthy was diverting the nation's attention from "dangerous problems" abroad and, either "by intention or through ignorance," was "doing his best to shatter" the Republican Party. "One must conclude that his is a one-man party and that its name is McCarthyism," Flanders said.

Pres. Eisenhower, at his news conference Mar. 10, indorsed Flanders' action in pointing out the danger of "splitting apart when you are in positions of responsibility."

### McCarthy Drops Benton Suit

McCarthy Mar. 5 dropped the $2 million libel & slander suit he had filed against ex-Sen. William Benton (D., Conn.) over the latter's charges that he (McCarthy) was guilty of "fraud & deceit" and unfit to sit in the Senate. McCarthy said he withdrew the suit because his lawyers had been unable to find anybody who would testify that he believed the charges against him. He said that therefore he could not prove he had been damaged.

McCarthy's statement brought a rash of messages from people who said they believed Benton's charges and would be willing to testify so.

(It was reported that McCarthy withdrew "with prejudice"—making it impossible for him to sue again on the same grounds—and that McCarthy would pay the court costs.)[2]

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**James Roosevelt** was picked as Democratic Congressional candidate by the party's nominating committee in California's 26th Dist. Mar. 7.[3]

## GENERAL

### Puerto Rico Terrorists Held

Puerto Rico police began an island-wide round-up of Nationalists & Communists Mar. 6 as the Commonwealth Govt. investigated a possible link between Reds & the terrorists who shot 5 Congressmen Mar. 1.[4]

But Julio Pinto Gandia, pres. of the Nationalist Party in New York, denied Mar. 9 that his movement had any connection with communism. He was among 91 New York Puerto Ricans subpenaed Mar. 8 & 9 by 3 Federal grand juries probing the attack.

43 Nationalists were arrested in Puerto Rico Mar. 6-8. Among those seized: Nationalist leader Pedro Albizu Campos, 62, who held off police in a 2-hr. gun battle at his San Juan home. He was jailed under summary revocation of a pardon granted last September.[5] 6 CP leaders were arrested and 4 others sought on subversive activities charges Mar. 7.

Gov. Luis Muñoz Marín offered full cooperation of the island Govt. to the House Un-American Activities Com. which opened an inquiry into the shooting Mar. 5.

(Fed. Dist. Judge James W. Morris in Washington Mar. 5 entered not guilty pleas for the 4 Puerto Ricans seized at the House shooting. He named 4 attorneys to represent them and fixed bail at $100,000 each. Apr. 5 was set as the tentative trial date.)

### Armed Forces

**Vice Adm. John H. Cassady** was named by the White House Mar. 8 to succeed Vice Adm. Jerauld Wright as Comdr. in Chief of U.S. naval forces in the Eastern Atlantic & Mediterranean.[6] . . . **Comdr. Wilma Leona Jackson** was named Mar. 5 to succeed Capt. Winnie Gibson as director of the Navy Nurse Corps, effective May 1. . . . **CWO Loren C. Cook** said in Frankfurt, Germany Mar. 7 he had resigned from the Army because it refused to adopt 2 new weapons he had designed. . . . **New armored division** will be activated June 15 at Ft. Hood, Tex., the Army announced Mar. 8.[7] . . . **Skywarrior** was the name selected for the new Douglas A-30 twin-jet carrier bomber, the Navy said Mar. 6.

**General Motors** transmissions in about 6,450 medium tanks that had gone into service were being taken apart for correction of faulty assembly, the Army disclosed Mar. 4. . . . **3 U.S. airmen** were convicted by court-martial in Bitburg, Germany Mar. 5 of beating a French soldier to death Jan. 2. They received jail terms ranging from 5 to 10 years at hard labor. . . . **Veterans Admin.** reported Mar. 5: one of every 8 Americans was a veteran; the VA spent more than $5,098,458,000 ($255 each) on the nation's 20,138,000 veterans in the last fiscal year.[8] . . . **B-61 Matador** guided-missiles squadron, estimated at 600 AF men, sailed from Charleston, S.C. Mar. 9 for a secret European base.[9]

## FOREIGN

### Naguib Again Egypt's Premier

Maj. Gen. Mohammed Naguib was reinstated as Premier of Egypt & chairman of the Revolution Command Council (ruling military junta) Mar. 8 —only 9 days after resuming the Presidency. Lt. Col. Gamal Abdel Nasser, who had displaced Naguib in the brief governmental overturn, stepped down to his old post as Deputy Premier & vice chairman of the Council.[10]

(The Govt. announced Mar. 5 that an election would be held in July for a constituent assembly which would serve as a parliament while a constitution was being drafted.)

### North Africa

Pro-French Sultan Sidi Moulay ben Mohammed Arafa, 76, of Morocco was wounded slightly when Nationalists tried to assassinate him with hand grenades as he prayed in a mosque in Marrakesh. A would-be assassin was shot & killed by one of the Sultan's aides. It was the 2d attempt on the Sultan's life in 6 months.[11]

Sidi Mohammed al-Amin, the Bey of Tunis, gave formal approval Mar. 4 to a French reform program giving Tunisians more control of domestic affairs. The Tunisian Premier would outrank the French Secy. General for the first time, and Tunisians would outnumber Frenchmen in the cabinet 8 to 5. (Mohammed Salah M'Zali was appointed Tunisian Premier Mar. 2.)[12]

### Inter-American Conference

The U.S. asked the 10th Inter-American Conf. in Caracas Mar. 6 to regard Communist control of any American state as a threat to peace in the Western Hemisphere. Brazil, Paraguay & the Dominican Republic supported the anti-Red resolutions in debate Mar. 8.[13]

Guatemalan Forgn. Min. Guillermo Toriello, who assailed U.S. "intervention" in the internal affairs of other American nations Mar. 5, walked out of the conference Mar. 9 in protest against a speech by Dominican Forgn

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1—see p. 981 2—see Vol. XII, p. 96M 3—see 40E2 4—see 67D1 5—see 67B3 6—see 52B3 7—see 27B2 8—see 20E3 9—see 19D2 10—see 69C-D3 11—see 27G2 12—see XIII, 375C3 13—see 69E3

Min. Joaquin Balaguer who was supporting the anti-Red measure. Toriello denied Mar. 7 that his country was Communist-ruled or constituted a threat to the Western Hemisphere. He said his Govt. would "take the necessary measures" against communism if it interfered with democracy in Guatemala.

U.S. State Secy. John Foster Dulles launched the call for collective inter-American action against communism Mar. 4. Not a "single country in this hemisphere" had not been "penetrated by the apparatus of international communism," he said. There was room for different political institutions in the Americas but "no place" for those serving "alien masters," he declared.

The U.S., through Asst. State Secy. Samuel C. Waugh, agreed Mar. 10 to participate in a special hemisphere economic conference and invited the delegates to hold the meeting in Washington. Waugh told the delegates that the U.S. was ready to undertake bilateral treaties to alleviate double taxation.

Colombia & Chile led unusually strong criticism of U.S. economic policies toward Latin America Mar. 5. complaining against raw-material prices, tariffs & Govt. loans. Dulles pledged the U.S. Mar. 10 to improved economic relations.

Dr. Albert Lleras Camargo of Colombia announced Mar. 4 that he would resign as secretary general of the Org. of American States after this conference.[1]

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**British** Navy Mar. 5 launched the world's fastest submarine, *H.M.S. Explorer*, powered by hydrogen peroxide & capable of going halfway round the world without surfacing. . . . **Communist China** has given Russia a 2d naval base, the port of Chefoo, it was reported in Taipeh, Formosa Mar. 9.[2] . . . **French** Communists Mar. 7 purged Auguste Lecoeur, 3d-ranking French Red. He was ousted as CP secy. and replaced by Marcel Servin. . . . **Iraqi** Premier Dr. Fadhil Jamali submitted his Cabinet's resignation Mar. 7 but formed a new Cabinet Mar. 8 with Amb.-to-U.S. Musa Shabandar as Forgn. Min.[3] . . . **Irish** Prime Min. Eamon de Valera announced Mar. 9 that the Dail (Parliament) would be dissolved Apr. 24 and elections for a new Dail held May 18.

**Indian** life expectancy, according to census figures Mar. 7, was 32.45 years for males & 31.66 years for females (up 5 years over 1941, up 10 over 1931). Gen. Motors and Ford of Canada announced Mar. 5 that they were closing their Bombay plants because India had restricted the auto industry to 5 Indian companies. . . . **Israel** & the USSR signed an agreement Mar. 5 under which Russia was to deliver 100,000 tons of crude oil to the Haifa refinery in partial payment for 29,000 tons of Israeli oranges.[4]

**Soviet** press, marking the first anniversary of Joseph V. Stalin's death Mar. 5, made it plain that Stalin was considered inferior to Lenin.[5] Nikita Semyonovich Ryzhov succeeded Soviet Deputy Premier Alexei N. Kosygin as Consumer Goods Industry Min. (announced Mar. 7). Soviet oil output totaled 52 million tons in 1953, up 12% over 1952 (reported by Tass Mar. 4). The Russian press announced Mar. 6 that 100,000 members of Young Communist groups were being sent to the Kazakhistan Urals & Siberia to help open up 32,100,000 acres of land for grain crops. The program was decreed by the Communist Party Central Com. Moscow announced Mar. 5 that Azerbaijani Consumer Goods Industry Min. G. Y. Ragimov had succeeded T. I. Kuliyev as Premier of Azerbaijan (chairman of the Council of Ministers). The Dagestan Autonomous Republic announced Mar. 6 that Amar Bigelovich Bigelov had been appointed Finance Min.

**Syria** Mar. 5 dropped border restrictions for citizens of Lebanon, authorized free border crossing without entry or exit permits.[6] . . . **Turkey's** Natl. Assembly, by a 266-17 vote Mar. 7, denationalized oil resources and opened them to foreign development under a program which guaranteed foreign companies 50% of their net profits. The Assembly also voted to create a Govt.-controlled Turkish Natl. Petroleum Co., which would have exclusive rights to existing oil wells & refineries. The Assembly, by a 301-32 vote Mar. 9, adopted a bill authorizing fines & jail sentences for publishing material that was an invasion of private life or which could harm "the political or financial prestige of the State."

## BUSINESS & FINANCIAL SUMMARY

Week Ended Mar. 6

| | This Week | Last Week | Year Ago |
|---|---|---|---|
| **FINANCE:** | | | |
| **U.S. Treasury—** | | | |
| Monetary gold stocks | *$21,958 | *$21,958 | *$22,662 |
| Currency circulation | *$29,885 | *$29,838 | *$29,772 |
| **Banks—** | | | |
| Com'l, ind'l & agri'l loans§ | *[a]$22,446 | *$22,555 | *$22,869 |
| N.Y. bank clearings | $10,467,406,150 | $8,461,507,392 | $9,917,306,089 |
| England note circulation | *£1,555.9 | *£1,547.887 | *£1,474.67 |
| **N.Y. Stock Exchange—** | | | |
| Stock sales (shares) | 10,140,979 | 6,204,735 | 8,844,150 |
| Stock avgs. (100 stocks)** | 152.75 | 151.36 | 152.50 |
| Bond sales (par value) | $18,532,500 | $14,416,500 | $17,839,100 |
| Bond avgs. (30 bonds)** | 100.90 | 100.50 | 98.16 |
| **INDUSTRY:** | | | |
| Auto output (cars, trucks)† | 127,692 | 134,615 | 158,827 |
| Crude oil (bbls. daily) | [b]6,303,050 | 6,314,750 | 6,521,100 |
| Soft-coal output (tons) | [c]7,225,000 | 7,595,000 | 8,654,000 |
| Elec. output (kwh.) | *[b]8,396 | *8,551 | $8,069.76 |
| Carloadings (cars) | [b]595,031 | 618,623 | 668,654 |
| | **Jan.** | **Dec. 1953** | **Jan. 1953** |
| Steel output (tons) | 7,951,486 | 7,946,328 | 9,897,962 |
| **PRICES:** | **This Week** | **Last Week** | **Year Ago** |
| Wheat (bu.) | $2.72 | $2.72 | $2.69⅝ |
| Corn (bu.) | $1.81⅞ | $1.81 | $1.84¼ |
| Cotton (lb.) | $ .3515 | $ .3505 | $ .3415 |
| Steel scrap avg. (ton) | $23.83 | $24.33 | $44.25 |
| Wholesale food index‡ | [d]$7.21 | $7.20 | $6.28 |
| Weekly whlsl. index (BLS)¶ | [d]110.6 | 110.5 | 109.9 |
| **BUSINESS:** | | | |
| Dept. store sales§¶ | [b]90 | 86 | 93 |
| Failures (Feb. 25)‡ | 204 | 215 | 178 |
| | **Jan.** | **Dec. 1953** | **Jan. 1953** |
| Business incorporations† | 9,543 | [e]8,915 | 9,468 |
| **LABOR (BLS):** | | | |
| Strikes started | 250 | 200 | 350 |
| Workers involved | 80,0000 | 80,000 | 200,000 |
| Strikes in effect | 400 | 400 | 500 |
| Workers involved | 150,000 | 170,000 | 250,000 |
| Man-days idleness | 1,000,000 | 1,400,000 | 1,250,000 |

*In millions **N.Y. Herald Tribune †Ward's estimate ‡Dun & Bradstreet ¶1947-49=100 §Fed. Reserve Board [a]Member banks, 94 cities, Feb. 24 [b]Feb. 27 [c]Feb. 20 [d]Mar. 2 [e]102,545 incorporations in 1953, compared with 92,819 in 1952 and 83,649 in 1951

## ECONOMICS

**Gen. Motors Corp.'s** 1953 sales totaled $10,027,985,482, highest ever reported by any company, despite a record tax bill of $1,237,000,000 (announced Mar. 9). Net GM income: $598,119,478. Next highest earners: Standard Oil of N.J.—$553 million; Amer. Tel. & Tel. Co.'s Bell System—$491 million.[7] . . . **Wisconsin Central Ry. Co.** returned to private operation Mar. 9 after 22 years in receivership. New pres.: Edgar F. Zelle of Minneapolis. . . . **January sales** by manufacturers, wholesalers & retailers fell 1.9% from December, the Commerce Dept. said Mar. 9. Business inventories declined about $329 million, less than ½%; retail sales in January were $12,386,000,000, a drop of $668 million from the same month in 1952.[8] . . . **Foreign purchases** of U.S. gold totaled $1,164,200,000 in 1953, indicated a more prosperous European economy, the Treasury Dept. said Mar. 8. . . . **The RFC** Mar. 8 announced plans to sell a 2/3 share of $77 million worth of its business loans to banks & other private lenders. . . . **Agri. Dept.** reports: (Mar. 4) prices on its surplus dairy supply would be cut Apr. 1 when Federal price supports would drop from 90% to 75% of parity; total net farm income in 1953 fell 9% to $20,466,000,000 (lowest since 1949); average individual farm income: $882, against $1,898 for city dwellers; (Mar. 5) Americans ate a record average of 154 lb. of meat apiece in 1953. . . . **Robert R. Young** charged all 15 directors of the N.Y. Central Railroad with "illegal waste" Mar. 4, sought an injunction to prevent them from spending company money "for the purpose of continuing themselves in office."[9]

## ARTS & SCIENCE

***Radio-TV.*** Time, Inc. Mar. 8 bought Denver radio station KLZ and its television (KLZ-TV) & FM affiliates from Aladdin Radio & Television for about $3½ million. . . . A group headed by Richard Buckley bought independent N.Y. radio station WNEW for more than $2 million Mar. 4 from William S. Cherry Jr., Bernice Judis, Ira

1—see Vol. IX, p. 367B-C 2—see XIII, 444C1 3—see XIII, 398F-G1 4—see 66C3 5—see XIII, 73B 6—see XIII, 46A 7—see XIII, 86K 8—see XIII, 334G1 9—see 70E3

Herbert & several associates. . . . The late Maj. Edwin H. Armstrong's radio station KE2XCC (Alpine, N.J.), world's first high-power FM station, suspended operations Mar. 6.[1] . . . The British Govt. made public Mar. 5 a bill promising that advertisements on 3 projected commercial TV stations would not be guilty of American excesses but would be British in "tone & style" and would come only at "natural breaks."[2] The British Govt. announced Mar. 3 that it was raising the annual license fee for TV set owners from £2 ($5.60) to £3 ($8.40).

***Atomic Energy.*** Dr. Henry Smyth, Atomic Energy Comm. member, told the American Inst. of Chemical Engineers in Washington Mar. 9 that the U.S. planned to build 5 experimental atomic "furnaces" during the next 5 years in an effort to produce electrical power economically from nuclear sources. One of the new reactors will use thorium, first time this metal will be tried for this purpose. The AEC disclosed Mar. 7 that it was canvassing private firms to find those able & willing to build experimental "package" atomic plants to be used for production of electricity at remote U.S. airbases.[3]

***Censorship.*** The N.J. Supreme Court Mar. 8 upheld the right of county prosecutors to ban publications they considered obscene or objectionable and to work with censorship committees.[4] . . . A grand jury in Elizabeth, N.J. Mar. 5 rejected efforts to ban the film *The Moon Is Blue* as obscene.[5] . . . Fed. Dist. Judge Ernest Tolin in Los Angeles Mar. 8 granted "Movie of the Month" producers Joe & John Bonica a temporary restraining order requiring the Post Office to end its ban on 4 4-minute 8-mm. films featuring dances of Sheree North. The Post Office had called them "lewd, lascivious, obscene & licentious." Miss North insisted that "they were just modern dances."

***Food Research.*** David G. Hall of the U.S. Agri. Dept. estimated in Atlantic City Mar. 9 that insect control research had doubled livestock production & annual land yield in the last 100 years. He told the Amer. Mosquito Control Assn. that: (1) Insect pests cost the U.S. $4 billion & ravaged 127 million acres a year; (2) use of new insecticides since 1945 had increased crops 20%-100%; (3) the farmers' most dangerous insect enemies would be the Japanese beetle, European corn borer & white-fringed beetle. . . . The March issue of the *UN Food & Agri. Bulletin* reported that plankton (minute sea life) was being used as food in Thailand.

***Awards.*** The Natl. Inst. of Arts & Letters Mar. 9 picked Paris-born painter Reginald March as winner of its 49th gold medal for achievement. . . . Society of Chemical Industry announced Mar. 9 that Ernest H. Volwiler, Abbott Laboratories pres. & Amer. Chemical Society chrmn., had won the 1954 Chemical Industry Medal for service to applied chemistry. . . . Dancer-choreographer Doris Humphrey received the 3d annual Capezio Dance Award ($500) in New York Mar. 9.

**"Thinking Machine"** able to solve problems in logic was demonstrated Mar. 7 at Mount Holyoke College, South Hadley, Mass., by its builder, philosophy professor Roger W. Holmes. He said it was comparable to an adding machine but could test basic laws of logic, seek new principles and examine specific arguments (in symbol form).

### NEW BOOKS

**Carnival by the Sea.** By Sigrid de Lima. Modern version of Eurydice legend. Feb. 23. (Scribners, 327 pp. $3.50)*

**The Cobweb.** By Wm. Gibson. Psychological novel of emotional relationships in mental clinic. Mar. 8. (Knopf, 369 pp., $3.95)*

**The Newcomer.** By Clyde Brion Davis. Adventures of young boy in new town. Feb. 24. (Lippincott, 216 pp., $2.75)*

**The Royal Family.** By Pierre Berton. Anecdotes about Hanover & Coburg strains in British Royal family. Mar. 8. (Knopf, 271 pp., $3.75)†

**Scenes & Portraits:** Memories of Childhood and Youth. By Van Wyck Brooks. Early years of America's foremost literary critic. Mar. 8. (Dutton, 243 pp., $4.50)†

### BEST-SELLING BOOKS

(From N.Y. Herald Tribune Mar. 7. Based on natl. sales)

**Fiction.** Morton Thompson's "Not As A Stranger"; Jas. Michener's "Sayonara"; Saml. Shellabarger's "Lord Vanity"; Jessamyn West's "Cress Delahanty"; Ernest K. Gann's "The High and the Mighty."

**Non-Fiction.** Norman V. Peale's "The Power of Positive Thinking"; Sir John Hunt's "The Conquest of Everest"; E. B. White's "The Second Tree From The Corner"; Fulton J. Sheen's "Life Is Worth Living"; Chester Bowles' "Ambassador's Report."

### NEW YORK THEATER

**Opened**

**The Burning Glass.** Scientific melodrama by Chas. Morgan. About scientist who discovers how to harness sun's power. Staged by Luther Kennett. Presented by Theater Guild & John C. Wilson. With Cedric Hardwicke, Scott Forbes, Walter Matthau, Isobel Elsom. Mar. 4 at Longacre. (1-5-1)§

**The Girl in the Pink Tights.** Musical comedy about French ballet troupe in post-Civil War New York. Music by Sigmund Romberg. Book by Jerome Chodorov, Jos. Fields. Choreography by Agnes de Mille. Staged & presented by Shepard Traube. With Jeanmaire, Chas. Goldner, Brenda Lewis, Alexandre Kalioujny, David Atkinson. Feb. 5 at Mark Hellinger. (1-3-3)§

**Closed**

**Dial M for Murder** Feb. 27 (552 performances).

**Mademoiselle Colombe** Feb. 27 (61 performances).

## EDUCATION

**Functional illiteracy** was blamed by U.S. Education Comm. Samuel M. Brownell Mar. 6 for the high rate of draft rejections in 9 Southern states. Speaking in Chicago at the closing session of the 3-day 9th Natl. Conf. on Higher Education, Brownell disclosed that 12%-18% of all persons aged 25-35 in 5 states were "functionally illiterate" (with less than 5 years of schooling). During the Korean war, the rate of draft rejection in these states due to failure to pass armed forces qualification tests were: South Carolina 58%, Louisiana 48%, Mississippi 45%, Alabama 43% & Georgia 36%. The next highest, in states with 4%-11% functional illiteracy, were: Arkansas 47%, North Carolina 38%, Tennessee 37% & Virginia 35%.[6]

**Bayonne,** N.J. teachers, nurses & clerks went on strike Mar. 3, returned Mar. 8 after school authorities agreed (a) to restore a $200 raise for all school employes, (b) to raise maximum teachers' pay scales by $650, to be attained after 4 years' service (new annual maximums: $4,950-$5,700).[7]

## OBITUARIES

**Col. Benjamin Arguello,** ex-Nicaraguan War Min.; Mar. 5 in Managua.

**John Lloyd Balderston,** 64, playwright (co-author *Berkeley Square, Dracula, Frankenstein,* others), screenwriter (*Lives of a Bengal Lancer, Prisoner of Zenda, Gone With the Wind, Gaslight*); Mar. 8 in Beverly Hills of heart attack.

**Francis Herbert Brownell,** 86, chrmn. American Smelting & Refining Co. 1930-47; Mar. 8 in New York.

**Dr. Otto Paul Hermann Diels,** 78, German co-winner of 1950 Nobel Prize for chemistry (discovered dien-synthesis for artificially producing odors); Mar. 7 in Kiel, Germany.[8]

**Dr. Hermann Robert Dietrich,** 74, Vice Chancellor in Weimar Republic 1930-32, Agri. Min. 1928-30, Finance Min. 1930-32, post-World War II head of Joint German Food Admin. in Anglo-U.S. Zone; Mar. 6 in Stuttgart, Germany of stroke.[9]

**Noel Gay** (born Reginald Moxon Armitage), 55, British song writer (*The Lambeth Walk,* scores for musical comedies); Mar. 4 in London.

**William Harrison Hays,** 74, "czar" of U.S. film morals 1922-24 as pres. of Motion Picture Producers & Distributors of America ("Hays office"), Postmaster Gen. under Harding, GOP Natl. Chairman 1918-21; Mar. 7 in Sullivan, Ind. of heart ailment.[10]

**Dr. James B. Herrick,** 92, cardiac specialist (first to diagnose coronary thrombosis in a living patient); Mar. 7 in Chicago.

**Duke Karl Eduard** (originally Prince Leopold Charles Edward George Albert), 69, of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, grandson of British Queen Victoria, grandfather of Swedish Crown Prince Carl Gustav; Mar. 6 in Coburg, Germany. Born in England, he Germanized his name in 1900 on inheriting his German dukedom. He fought against England in both world wars. An early supporter of Hitler, he became an SA general in 1933, later pres. of German Red Cross, head of German mission to Tokyo which in 1940 helped win Japan's pledge to back Hitler in World War II.

**Lord Lyle** (Charles Ernest Leonard Lyle), 71, pres. Tate & Lyle (British sugar refining monopoly), ex-MP (Conservative); Mar. 6 in Bournemouth, Eng. of heart attack.

**Massimo Cardinal Massimi,** 76, prefect of Vatican's Supreme Tribunal (court of appeals), dean of Rota (highest tribunal) 1925-35; Mar. 6 in Rome of heart attack.

**John Josiah Newberry,** 76, founder-chrmn. of J. J. Newberry Co. (475 variety stores in 45 states); Mar. 6 in Englewood, N.J.

*Fiction †Non-fiction §First figure—favorable reviews; 2d—mixed; 3d—unfavorable [See p. 6B3] 1—see p. 39B-C3 2—see Vol. XIII, 387G2 3—see 47E1 4—see 6B2 5—XIII, 351D1-D2 6—XII, 210N 7—XIII, 439C1, 423E1 8—Vol. X, 371D 9—VI, 149K-L 10—Vol. V, 306C

**Jerome Odlum,** 48, novelist (*Each Dawn I Die, Dust Be My Destiny,* others), screen writer; Mar. 2 in Hollywood.

**Stelian Popescu,** ex-Rumanian Justice Min., owner of Bucharest newspaper *Universal;* Mar. 8 in Madrid of auto accident injuries.

**Hjalmar Johan Procope,** 64, Finnish Forgn. Min. 1924-25 & 1927-31, Commerce Min. 1920 & 1924, ex-envoy to U.S., former chairman of League of Nations Council, defense counsel for ex-Pres. Risto Ryti at war crime trial; Mar. 8 in Helsinki.[1]

## SPORTS

### Winners

***Auto Racing.*** Fla. Intl. Grand Prix endurance race (sports cars) in Sebring, Fla. Mar. 7: won by Sterling Moss of London & Wm. Lloyd of Green Farms, Conn. in an Italian-built Osca owned by Briggs S. Cunningham of West Palm Beach, Fla. (avg. speed: 72.8 mph.); 2d place—Porfirio Rubirosa of the Dominican Republic[2] & Luigi Valenzano of Torino, Italy in a Lancia (Italian). (James Lewis Brundage, 39, a Grand Prix racer, was killed while returning to Miami Mar. 8 when his auto left the highway & exploded near Ft. Lauderdale.)

***Boxing.*** Paddy De Marco, 26, of Brooklyn won the world lightweight title from Jimmy Carter, 30, of the Bronx Mar. 5 by a 15-round decision in New York City. . . . Light heavyweight champ Archie Moore, 190¼ lb., defeated Bob Baker, 209 lb., by a 9th-round TKO in an overweight nontitle fight Mar. 9 in Miami Beach.

***Golf.*** Dave Douglas, 36, of Grossinger, N.Y. won $6,000 top money in the $30,000 Houston (Tex.) open Mar. 7. . . . Mrs. Mildred (Babe) Zaharias won the Sarasota (Fla.) women's open Mar. 7 for $875.

***Hockey.*** Russia won the world ice hockey title Mar. 7 in Stockholm with a 7-2 win over Canada. It was the first time Russia participated in the international tourney. . . . Harvard won its first Pentagonal hockey title since 1937 Mar. 3, defeating Princeton 3-1 in Boston.

***Horse Racing.*** $119,200 San Juan Capistrano Handicap at Santa Anita (Arcadia, Calif.) Mar. 5: won by Mrs. Edward Lasker's By Zeus, Ray York up, for $73,100. . . . $64,500 Hialeah Turf Handicap in Miami, Fla. Mar. 3: won by Brookmeade Stable's Picador, Hedley Woodhouse up, for $45,900.[3] . . . $66,000 New Orleans Handicap Mar. 3: won by T. P. Morgan's Grover B., Paul Bailey up, for $47,000.

***Ice Skating.*** North Amer. indoor speed titles in Lake Placid, N.Y. Mar. 7: won by Art Longsjo of Leominster, Mass. & Mrs. Barbara Marchetti Dechepper of Detroit.[4]

***Skiing.*** World championships at Are, Sweden, ended Mar. 7: giant slalom Mar. 3 & Alpine combined (best average performance in 3 events)—Stein Ericksen, 26, of Norway; women's giant slalom Mar. 4—Mme. Lucienne Schmidt, 27, of France; women's slalom Mar. 6 — Trude Klecker, 25, of Austria; men's downhill Mar. 7—Christian Pravda, 27, of Austria.[5]

Denver U. won the first U.S. collegiate title Mar. 7 in Reno, Nev.

***Track & Field.*** Illinois won its 4th straight Big 10 indoor title in Champaign, Ill. Mar. 6. . . . Yale won the Heptagonal title Mar. 6 in Ithaca, N.Y.[6]

***Others.*** Alastair B. Martin, 38, of Glen Head, N.Y. won his 5th successive U.S. amateur court tennis title in Philadelphia Mar. 6, defeating Northrup R. Knox, 25, of Buffalo, 6-0, 6-3, 6-0. . . . Illinois won the Big 10 fencing championship Mar. 6 in Iowa City, Ia. . . . Bobby Hill, 31, of Columbus, O. won the 200-mi. U.S. championship motorcycle race Mar. 7 in Daytona Beach, Fla. (unofficial average speed: 94.24 mph.).

### Baseball

The FCC Mar. 5 denied petitions of the N.Y. Yankees, the Brooklyn Dodgers & the St. Louis Cardinals, who sought to stop rebroadcast of major league games by the Trinity Broadcasting Corp. of Texas over stations in Dallas, El Paso & Houston. . . . Yankee 2d baseman Billy Martin, 25, was inducted into the Army in San Francisco Mar. 8.[7] . . . Pitcher Ewell Blackwell, 31, on the Yankee voluntarily retired list since February, said Mar. 5 he was giving up his attempt at a comeback because of a recurrent sore arm.[8]

### In Brief

**Herb McKenley** of Jamaica broke his own world pro record for the ¼-mi. run Mar. 8, setting a new mark of 46.8 sec. in Melbourne, Australia (old record: 47.3 sec.).[9] . . . **A 5-shilling** (56¢) daily double bet, made by James Darby, won £4,315 ($9,667.72) at Warwick Farm race course, Sydney, Australia Mar. 6. . . . **Lawrence B. Sheppard** of Hanover, Pa. was reelected to a 4-yr. term as U.S. Trotting Assn. pres. Mar. 8.

## MISCELLANEOUS

### U.S. Seizes Cuban Arsenal

A large arms cache including antitank guns, hand grenades, rifles & ammunition was seized by police in New York Mar. 5. The police also arrested Roberto Oscar Acevado, 35, & Mario Cruz, 33, whom they described as Cubans plotting against the Govt. of Cuban Pres. Fulgencio Batista. New York authorities said that at least 3 shipments from the cache already had been sent to anti-Batista revolutionaries in Cuba.[10]

### Disasters

17 U.S. servicemen & 3 civilians were killed Mar. 4 when an AF C-47 crashed in the French Alps 9 miles from St. Etienne-de-Tinee. . . . 24 persons died as a result of heavy snows & freezing temperatures in Ohio Feb. 28-Mar. 5.

### Crime News

Fed. Narcotics agents in New York Mar. 6 arrested Saul Gelb, 57, & seized more than $2 million worth of heroin & opium. Deportation proceedings against Austrian-born Gelb (also known as Sol Gordon) had been started in 1937 but suspended so narcotics agents could watch him. . . . George William Schneider, 31, arrested in Los Angeles Mar. 5, admitted that he had forged $7,500 in Govt. checks.[11] . . . Edward J. Florio, 58, longshore boss who finished a 1-yr. perjury sentence in Atlanta Fed. Penitentiary Mar. 7, was arrested by N.J. police Mar. 8 on charges of lying to a grand jury about payments from the Jarka Stevedoring Corp. and Nacirema Operating Co.[12] . . . Nicolas Saade Jr., 4, son of a Colombian industrialist, was kidnapped in Barranquilla Mar. 5 but rescued by police & troops Mar. 6. His rescuers killed one of the kidnappers. . . . Manuel Hechevarria was sentenced to 4 years in prison in Havana Mar. 9 for kidnapping Facundo Bacardi, 5.[13] . . . Mrs. Diane Wells, 31, under indictment for the slaying of her husband, Cecil Wells, pres. of the Alaska Chamber of Commerce, committed suicide in Hollywood, Calif. Mar. 9 by taking sleeping pills. She & her alleged accomplice, Negro jazz drummer Johnny Warren, had been free on bail. Mrs. Wells had undergone an abortion recently.[14]

### NAMES IN THE NEWS

**Bob Cowell,** 35, ex-RAF pilot & rugby football player, was reported by London's Press Assn. Mar. 5 to have undergone medical & surgical treatment that changed him into a woman. Cowell, now known as Roberta Elizabeth, was the father of 2 children.[15] . . . **Arthur Godfrey's** pilot license was suspended for 6 mos. by the Civil Aeronautics Board Mar. 5 (effective Mar. 16) for careless flying Jan. 7 over the Teterboro, N.J. Airport.[16] . . . **Marvin Hewitt,** 31, teacher of advanced nuclear physics at the U. of New Hampshire since Feb. 1953, was revealed by college authorities Mar. 5 to be only a self-taught high school graduate. He was described by the university president, Dr. Robert F. Chandler Jr., as a "brilliant physicist." . . . **James (Niggy) Rutkin,** Prohibition rum-runner jailed for income tax evasion, was awarded $77,200 in U.S. District Court in New York Mar. 5 in a suit to recover $22 million from Joseph H. Reinfeld, a wholesale liquor dealer, & others. Rutkin had charged Reinfeld, his former bootleg partner, had attempted to defraud him of profits in a liquor firm deal.[17]

**Married:** Joan Benny, 19, adopted daughter of radio comedian Jack Benny, to N.Y. stockbroker Seth Baker, 26; Mar. 9 in Beverly Hills, Calif. (his 2d). . . . Donald Douglas, 61, Douglas Aircraft Co. pres., to Mrs. Marguerite C. Tucker, 52; Mar. 6 in Oxnard, Calif. (his 2d, her 4th).[18]

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1—see Vol. VI, p. 306P 2—see XIII, 440F3 3—see p. 72G1 4—see 56F1 5—see 72A2 6—see 72B2 7—see XIII, 335F2 8—see XII, 284E 9—see 64D-E2 10—see XIII, 430C2 11—see 72F2 12—see XIII, 92A 13—see 64A3 14—see Vol. XIII, 380F3 15—see 71D1 16—see 32F3 17—see XII, 122B; XI, 270C 18—see XIII, 96P